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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	New York, N.Y.
V •	13 CR 521(LTS)
SLAWOMIR SOBORSKI,	
Defendant.	
x	
	September 13, 2016 4:09 p.m.
Before:	
HON. LAURA TAYL	
	District Judge
APPEARANC	CES
PREET BHARARA	
United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York	
BY: MICHAEL LOCKARD Assistant United States Attorn	ney
WILLIAM J. STAMPUR	
Attorney for Defendant	
INTERPRETER: ANDRZEJ SIERGIEJUK	

G9desobs 1 (Case called) 2 MR. LOCKARD: Good afternoon, your Honor. Michael 3 Lockard for the government. 4 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Lockard. 5 MR. STAMPUR: William J. Stampur for Mr. Soborski. Good afternoon, your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Stampur. 8 Good afternoon, Mr. Soborski. 9 MR. STAMPUR: May I be seated, Judge? 10 THE COURT: Yes. Please. 11 And so, Mr. Siergiejuk --INTERPRETER: Yes. 12 13 THE COURT: -- you'll be interpreting from English to 14 Polish and vice versa? 15 INTERPRETER: That's right. 16 THE COURT: And so, Mr. Soborski, if you have any

THE COURT: And so, Mr. Soborski, if you have any difficulty understanding the interpretation at any time, please raise your hand and we will address the issue.

Are you understanding the interpreter clearly so far?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. STAMPUR: Judge, just for the record, he speaks
English quite well. But I think he'll feel more support when
he has the Polish interpreter. So he may respond to some
questions in English also. I just want to warn the Court.

THE COURT: Thank you. I thought that might be the case, but this is obviously a very important proceeding. So it is best to have the services of the interpreter.

MR. STAMPUR: Absolutely.

THE COURT: So we are here today for sentencing. I have received and reviewed the presentence investigation report, which is dated May 4, 2015, including the recommendation and addendum.

I've also received and reviewed the defense's October 8, 2015, submission, which was accompanied by a letter from Wiwiana Grzybowska, W-I-W-I-A-N-A-, G-R-Z-Y-B-O-W-S-K-A; a letter from Baeta Borecka, B-A-E-T-A, B-O-R-E-C-K-A; records relating to Mr. Soborski's past employment and his resume; and representative photographs of prison cells in Estonia, where Mr. Soborski was held before his extradition to the United States.

I have also received and reviewed a supplemental submission from the defense and the government's submission which is dated November 5, 2015. The defense supplemental submission was filed on September 6, 2016.

Are there any other written submissions that the parties intend me to have considered in connection with the sentencing?

MR. STAMPUR: No, your Honor.

MR. LOCKARD: Not from the government, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Stampur, have you read the presentence report and reviewed it with Mr. Soborski?

MR. STAMPUR: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Soborski, has the presentence report been read to you in Polish?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And have you discussed it with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: You and your attorney have discussed the presentence report, is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Exactly.

THE COURT: Mr. Stampur, do you have any objections or other issues with respect to the content of the report that you wish to address at this time?

MR. STAMPUR: No, your Honor. I think some of those issues will be addressed by the Court as a result of my sentencing submission. Is there a reason to bring them to the Court's attention at this moment, or should I just integrate them into my comments?

And by that, what I'm referring to is I asked the Court to consider deleting or addressing multiple paragraphs within the PSR that talk about the charges of his codefendants with respect to assassinations and those related crimes. And the reason for that is twofold. I thought that, number one,

even though I guess they're intertwined as an overall picture,
I consider them prejudicial to my client. But I know your
Honor knows the entire picture of this case.

But more importantly, if it follows him subsequent to today's proceeding, it may impact on his designation by the Bureau of Prisons. And I just didn't know how to address that, because I thought it would be extremely unfair for that to carry over to my client. So that's one issue.

THE COURT: All right. So that's where I hoped to start. I would like you to be specific about the passages that you would be asking to have deleted.

MR. STAMPUR: Absolutely.

On page seven of my first sentencing submission, I specifically point out that paragraph 26, 29 through 31, 42 through 45 and 51 through 64 address the things I just referenced that are collateral to my client's participation in his indictment and his role in this offense. My research has indicated that it's often the case that the Bureau of Prisons will look at this, and there are public safety factors that may be affected, as I just indicated. And it could affect his designation.

THE COURT: All right. So let's take those one by one and see if the government objects.

Paragraph 26 does not say anything specific about Mr. Soborski. It discusses Hunter, Vamvakias and Gogel.

MR. STAMPUR: That's why I actually thought it should be deleted, because it has no bearing on my client.

THE COURT: And so that's why I'm asking Mr. Lockard why he objects.

MR. STAMPUR: I'm sorry.

MR. LOCKARD: Your Honor, I'm just pausing a moment.

THE COURT: If you want to look at all of the passages before you respond, that's fine.

MR. LOCKARD: So I guess I have an overall response, but rather than give the overall response, I'll give a response directly to this paragraph, which is that it certainly is relevant to the offense conduct of Mr. Soborski; because, as described later in the PSR and including in several paragraphs that Mr. Stampur has proposed be deleted from the PSR, the offense conduct includes Mr. —

THE COURT: Maybe you can speak a little louder.

Mr. Stampur seems to be having a little trouble hearing you.

MR. LOCKARD: The offense conduct includes discussions about violent acts. It includes discussions about the willingness to engage in those violent acts being part of the purpose of recruiting the types of individuals who were recruited to join the organization, which includes why Mr. Soborski was considered and selected as one of those individuals. It includes Mr. Soborski's willingness to participate in those acts of violence as one of the reasons

that he did ultimately join the team. And the fact that several of his colleagues so to speak did, in fact, continue on to plan out those acts of violence is relevant to the overall offense conduct and the course of conduct that Mr. Soborski participated in.

So I think, while paragraph 26 doesn't specifically mention Mr. Soborski, it sort of describes the conclusion of a trajectory that was launched in a lot of the earlier meetings and discussions that Mr. Soborski was a participant in, and demonstrates that those discussions were not fluff or fantasy or speculation. They did, in fact, result in a very serious plot; one that Mr. Soborski was not selected to participate in, but that he joined the organization with the understanding that that would be part of the responsibilities and that, when he joined, expressed his willingness to engage in those acts.

So for those reasons the government thinks that paragraph 26, though not specifically mentioning Mr. Soborski, is nonetheless relevant to an evaluation of the overall offense conduct that he did participate in.

MR. STAMPUR: Just do you want me to comment on that?

THE COURT: Just, Mr. --

MR. STAMPUR: Okay.

THE COURT: Mr. Stampur, I get to speak first, then I'll let you speak.

MR. STAMPUR: I'm sorry, Judge.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Lockard, is the government amenable to the deletion of any of the paragraphs that were mentioned by Mr. Stampur?

MR. LOCKARD: I think at this point, based on the rationale that Mr. Stampur has advanced, no.

MR. STAMPUR: Your Honor, I take umbrage with Mr. Lockard's comments. And I might as well take this opportunity to suggest that his comments are extremely disingenuous. And I'd like to go into the history of how my client got involved in this conspiracy and how the government has spun — because it is their spin for him, especially in their response to my first submission. And that's why I actually followed up some of those issues in my second submission.

My client was recruited. When I say "recruited," in the normal scope of his employment — because your Honor can see from both the PSR and my submission that my client has been employed as a security person throughout his 40-something years and, in fact, prior to that worked for the Polish government. And at the time of his — the genesis of his involvement in this case was in the normal procedure of his being at home at his computer and getting an e-mail from a source that he didn't know. It wasn't Mr. Hunter at the time. It was another e-mail. And it talked about if he wanted a job, he should come

to Thailand. It involved a security, quote/unquote. And that's how it started.

And when he got to Thailand, which was the very first step in this nightmare for him, he did meet Mr. Hunter, and eventually he met some of the other codefendants at that time. But the reality was that at no time, no time did he ever express any desire, any interest, as the government knows, in participating in this quote/unquote bonus work that they reference so many times in their response to the probation department in preparation for the PSR. And, in fact, as time went on, one of his codefendants, Vamvakias, even told the agents, that that guy, we don't want him there, because he removed himself from that scenario.

So I just don't get the spin where the government wants to constantly say that he was involved in potential violence, because, in fact, he wasn't. And from the very beginning, at the first meeting in Thailand, when he met with Hunter for the very first time, and they had this collective meeting, Hunter went on a tirade that I've seen the evidence, where he talked about -- and I refer to it as braggadocio, because he was referencing all these different things that he had done in his life as a sergeant in the capacity of his own untoward activities. My client listened, and that's all. There were times later when the confidential sources showed up and he had a meeting with them, as they did with all the other

individual codefendants. And they explained that this case involved the potential of transportation of a lot of drugs, a lot of drugs. And my client, the only thing he ever responded to in many of these colloquies was either da (phonetic) or yes. He never expressed interest, and no time were there ever any talk about arms, other than there's specific references, constant references that the only thing you have to do is provide security; you don't have to touch drugs. And there are a few references where they said, if we have to take somebody down, are you willing to go along with it? And he just said yes.

Now, that being said, that's the extent of the so-called violence that the government keeps saying my client was involved in. But to intertwine him with the other three codefendants, who were eventually indicted on the alleged plot to assassinate DEA agents, I think, is very unfair and is disingenuous, because the facts specifically suggest that my client went there for security. And that's what he continued to do during the entire life of this conspiracy, in Thailand, in Africa and in the Bahamas.

At no time, at no time did he ever indicate that he would do that. In fact, he told the other codefendant he didn't want any part of it. And at one moment in the Bahamas — because that to me is the crux. When that supposed shipment was leaving the Bahamas to allegedly come to New York,

there was a meeting in a hotel, a motel. My client wasn't there for the majority of that meeting, where there were these lengthy discussions about the follow-up in Liberia, which he had already said I want no part of. And then the government references that, but they do know, and they have a video of him coming in late from that meeting, sitting on the corner of the bed, listening to what was discussed, not saying a word.

So how can they at this point in time say he was involved in it? Because he wasn't. Never, ever. So the association with the codefendants is improper. And I think it's improper to collectively throw it into the PSR. And I think the facts speak for themselves. It is what it is.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Lockard, anything further?

MR. LOCKARD: Yes, your Honor.

So Mr. Stampur said that it was improper for the government to argue that Mr. Soborski was involved in the plot to murder the DEA agent and the informant. That is not what we're arguing. I want to make that clear.

What we are arguing is that Mr. Soborski intentionally intertwined himself with an organization that he knew, because it was expressed to him repeatedly, was involved in large-scale drug trafficking and violence. He knew that.

I submit that it is not plausible to suggest that he didn't know that that's what he was traveling to Thailand for,

because he was hit over the head with it repeatedly when he got there that this is the nature of the organization. And he didn't act surprised. He didn't say, this is not what I signed up for. He expressed his interest and willingness to join that organization, including specifically, when it was discussed with him, acts of violence that he would be offered an opportunity to participate in or may be asked to do. And that was by Mr. Hunter who expressed that to him.

And we recite, we quote some of the portions of the transcripts of those meetings on pages five through ten of the government's sentencing submission. And Mr. Soborski repeatedly expressed his willingness to participate in facilitating drug trafficking and also acts of violence. He did not ultimately participate in that particular plot, but when he joined the organization, he knew that that was the nature of the organization he was getting into. And he expressed his willingness to participate in those activities and then did, in fact, participate in the putative drug transactions, leading up to right before the time that his codefendants then further crystallized the murder-for-hire plot.

So it's not like there's a clean division among these five or six individuals, between people who were willing to do violence and people who weren't. They were all in the mix together from the outset. And then, as the course of conduct

went on, Mr. Vamvakias and Mr. Hunter and Mr. Gogel pursued the plot to murder the DEA agent and the informant.

But I think it drastically misstates the nature of what Mr. Soborski understood himself to be associating with to try and excise references to violence out of the PSR.

MR. STAMPUR: May I respond? Because, Judge, you know, we stand here in this sterile environment. And you saw the tapes, and you saw what really happened. My client went there — and I think he misspoke again. He went there not knowing — he assumed he was responding to his normal, standard operating procedure for a job where he got paid for security. Yes, he met Mr. Hunter. Yes, there came a time when it was explained to him that this involved a possible transportation of drugs. Yes. Was that a mistake? Absolutely. He admitted to that, and that's why he's here. That's why he pled guilty.

But there came a time where he never recognized this thing as an organization, quote/unquote. That's why I say sterile environment. They met these two confidential — the two confidential sources who were introduced to them as Colombian drug dealers. And they had these meetings where those sources did all the talking. And they're working for the government. And they said, this is what possibly can happen. This is what possibly can happen. Do you understand? Do you want to participate? And his response was, yes.

The reality is, as time went on -- and I don't want to

belittle the government's operation. He recognized when they told him the next day to go out and look at this boat, which he did, he realized this was an -- I don't want to say the wrong thing, the easy security job. He got paid a substantial amount of money, and there was no violence. There was no weapons. There were no drugs. Then he left and he went home.

And then the next month they called him to go to another place. And he said, I'm going to make easy money again. And he went there and, once again, was all security. There was no violence. There was no talk about killing anyone then in Africa. And then he went back and they called him to go to the Bahamas to make some easy money. And they said, it's going to be drugs going in on a plane. And there was no talk about violence. He knew that there was references, don't get me wrong, from Hunter and -- from Vamvakias and Gogel about this possible bonus work. He never participated, as the government knows, and he wanted no part of it. He just wanted to make some easy money for this, quote/unquote, security. And he did that, and he was wrong.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. STAMPUR: You understand, Judge?

THE COURT: I understand your argument.

MR. STAMPUR: I'm just trying to give you the complete picture.

THE COURT: And I do understand the picture as you're

depicting it.

It is my conclusion, based on my view of all of the material and my consideration of the remarks today, that the record is clear that Mr. Soborski was aware that the activities of the people and purported organization with which he was associating himself did include violent activity; and that it was represented to him that murders had occurred in aid of the work or activities of the organization; and that other bonus work assassinations were possible and, under certain circumstances, being planned. He indicated that he would be willing to do that. And so those aspects of the activities of the organization are relevant to the overall picture of the criminal activity with which Mr. Soborski voluntarily associated himself.

Having said that, I will delete certain paragraphs that don't place Mr. Soborski in particular conversations or transactions. Specifically, I am granting the application to delete paragraph 26. I will also delete paragraphs 44 and 45. And I will delete paragraphs 53 through 64. So that is my ruling on that application.

I have read carefully the parties' submissions on the issues of the aircraft enhancement, the special skills enhancement and the application for a minor role adjustment.

Is there anything further that either counsel wishes to say on those issues before I rule on those guideline

implication issues?

MR. STAMPUR: There is nothing further I can say,

Judge. I know you've read my submission so -- and I know

what's happened in the other codefendants' cases. So I don't

think I have anything to add on those issues.

THE COURT: Mr. Lockard?

MR. LOCKARD: No, your Honor. Unless the Court has any further questions.

And I would also ask just a clarification. I apologize. What was the last paragraph of the PSR the Court indicated would be stricken?

THE COURT: 64.

MR. LOCKARD: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: So I will now rule on the guideline application issues.

First, with respect to the aircraft enhancement, I find that that two-point enhancement is not applicable in this case. The guideline in question is written in terms of completed conduct, and here there was no actual importation.

The importation of a controlled substance using an aircraft did not actually occur. Accordingly, that enhancement will not be applied. And I will direct that the probation department delete paragraph 76 of the PSR and update the calculations in paragraphs 81, 85 and 114 accordingly to reflect a total offense level of 33.

As to the special skills enhancement, I find that the two-point enhancement for use of special skills is applicable and appropriate in this case. Mr. Soborski was hired into this criminal enterprise because of his military background and training. And that background and training aided him in his activity in furtherance of the conspiracy; specifically, in the provision of surveillance and countersurveillance.

Mr. Soborski qualified for his position within this organization by offering and employing skills that he gained in the military and relied on those skills. The Court, therefore, finds that the 3B1.3 enhancement is properly applied.

The Court has also considered the defense arguments regarding the propriety of a minor role adjustment. And the Court finds that the facts of this case do not support the application of Section 3B1.2B of the guidelines to include a minor role adjustment. There is significant evidence, including transcripts of recorded conversations, demonstrating Mr. Soborski's awareness of the full scope of the criminal enterprise in this case, including, as I've mentioned a few minutes ago, plans to commit murder for hire in furtherance of the criminal enterprise. And the evidence indicates that at least at times Mr. Soborski indicated his willingness to participate in such activities, although he was not ultimately selected to participate in the particular murder-for-hire plot that is a central aspect of the prosecution of some of his

codefendants.

This awareness of the scope of the activity that he was protecting and, thereby, facilitating distinguishes

Mr. Soborski from a mere courier or low-level participant in a larger criminal enterprise, which is the context envisioned by Section 3B1.2 of the guidelines. And indeed, comment 3(i) to Section 3B1.2 indicates that a defendant's understanding of the overall scope and structure of the criminal activity is a factor worthy of consideration in determining whether a defendant played a minor role.

And so once again, the evidence indicates that Mr. Soborski was fully aware of the scope, structure and overall nature of the criminal enterprise, including its use of violence and of the volume of purported drug trafficking he had been hired to protect. And the application for a minor role adjustment is denied.

The Court does find that Mr. Soborski satisfies the conditions of Section 3553(f) of Title 18 and Section 5C1.2 of the guidelines with respect to the safety valve, and therefore the Court will sentence Mr. Soborski without regard to the otherwise applicable mandatory minimum custodial sentence and will credit the two-point offense level reduction.

Are there any other guideline application issues or PSR content issues that we should focus on before the Court hears general sentencing arguments?

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               MR. STAMPUR: Not from me, your Honor.
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               MR. LOCKARD: No, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               Then, Mr. Stampur, I'd invite you to -- actually,
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              There are just a couple of things.
      sorry.
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               Mr. Lockard, what is the government's position with
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      respect to forfeiture?
               MR. LOCKARD: Your Honor, as with the other defendants
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      in this case, the government would request at this time that
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      the Court enter a general order of forfeiture for all proceeds
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      received by the defendant as a result of his participation in
      the offenses of conviction. And we will, in consultation with
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     Mr. Stampur, endeavor to submit a written forfeiture order for
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     the Court's consideration.
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               THE COURT: Any objection?
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               MR. STAMPUR: No, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Very good. I will do that.
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               And is the government applying to have Mr. Soborski
      credited with the third point for acceptance of responsibility?
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               MR. LOCKARD: We do apply.
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               THE COURT: That application is granted. And the
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      third point is already reflected in the computations in the
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     PSR.
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               So now, Mr. Stampur?
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               MR. STAMPUR: I apologize for my prospective
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redundancy, Judge. When I was preparing a few notes for today's sentence, I was working on my computer. And I thought of when I first met Mr. Soborski, and we had a very lengthy discussion about why I was meeting him in the MDC. And his response was, because I once answered an e-mail on a computer.

And I've already sort of touched upon it a few moments ago, because when he responded to that e-mail on his computer, it was a very normal procedure that he had utilized in that recent past, almost four years ago, to secure employment all over the world. And then this odyssey began. He responded to that e-mail from, as I indicated before, from -- I forgot the source. It wasn't Hunter's name. It was Jim something. And he said, I can provide money. Come to Thailand, and I need you for security. And that was the beginning of this odyssey.

But prior to that, I mean, that e-mail response was -it was in his normal surroundings in Poland, where he lived
with his -- well, he has a teenage son, working class parents,
one of the women who he referenced before, thinking really
nothing of it, but here's another job; another job that was on
top of his life. When you talk about this aberration -- and
this was mistake with a capital M, it really is. It really is
an aberration for someone like himself. That's why I suggest
to the Court, he is distinguishable from all of the other
codefendants, including Mr. Filter, who had a connection to
Gogel. He had connection to no one.

And prior to that, because he's older than everyone else -- he's in his 40s -- his whole life was dedicated to upholding law and order. He left his own home because they live in a small house -- his sister, his two working class mother and father -- and it got too crowded. When he was 19, he said, you know what? I'll go into the military. And that's where it started.

And it piqued his interest to get involved with the airborne and everything else that followed. And he did that for so long, and he got to be part of their antiterrorism unit. He guarded the president of Poland. He guarded George Bush when he came to visit. He guarded the Pope. But he was in the background. He was one of those people who everyone felt secure with. And he was a professional.

And then at some point he said, I can utilize my skills in a different capacity. He followed someone else's suggestion. And he ended up securing the life of an emirate's son in the Middle East. He was on a tanker, oil tanker, defending against piracy. He went to Haiti to work for a company. He had a Canadian connection who sent him around the world, everything on the up and up, and the majority of them in a response to an e-mail. This e-mail, the nightmare e-mail -- he always said to me, I wish I wasn't home. But he was home, and he made the gargantuan mistake that brings him before the Court today.

And just to exacerbate his situation -- and that's why I changed my request to the Court. I know it's -- in Estonia, when the government decided it was time to take these guys down, he was asked to come to Estonia. And Filter also went there. And for no reason, with the DEA agents standing close by, he was attacked by, not them, the Estonian authorities. I know the government knows this because it took place in front of their own witnesses. And for no reason whatsoever, the end result was after they threw him in the car and took him to some -- I guess what you call precinct, and he couldn't move his legs. He had lost his consciousness. He was bleeding.

They then recognized that they better get him to a hospital. And he had emergency surgery in Estonia. They removed his spleen. They thought they stopped the bleeding.

And he was there for like one day, and then they threw him into this prison, which is a vestige of -- I don't know how many centuries ago, that's why I gave you some pictures. And he was there in solitary confinement, no follow-up medical care, and with a hole in the wall for a bathroom. And after three or four months, one of the guards saw how bad he was and got him into an adjoining facility in Estonia; not much better, but never had any medical treatment.

Now, he comes to Vienna, DC. And the first time I meet him he complained about -- he has a scar that, your Honor, goes from this part of his chest, top of his chest down to the

lower part of his abdomen. And he showed it to me, and there was some swelling already. And I said, are you getting medical care here? And he said, I put in a call for the doctor.

To make a long story short, one of the reasons the sentence has taken so long, as the Court knows, is that eventually he got him to a local hospital in Brooklyn. And the surgeon saw him and said, you need immediate surgery. That was like a year, 18 months ago. They shipped him back. That surgeon, though, stayed within the picture. And I spoke to him. And eventually, eventually, after two to three other appearances in that hospital, they performed corrective surgery on what took place in Estonia.

That being said, his time here in the MDC has been horrendous. And to add to that, at some point this gentleman who, as you can see from his resume and everything else, who prided himself on his physical stature and his physical condition, who was affected dramatically, who sometimes would drag himself into the interview room with me, he fell in the shower and tore his knee. So at one point we laughed together because he still was suffering from his stomach pains and he was suffering from his knee. Both of those have been corrected.

That's why I want to explain to the Court the multiple requests for adjournments, because once I made a connection with that one surgeon, he suggested that, don't let him get

sentenced, I will correct this; because if he gets sent somewhere else, the whole process will start all over, and I know what to do. And I even said for the very last time in the first week or so, even though he's rehabilitating his knee, he feels better.

But as he's constantly pointed out to me, why did they have to do that in Estonia? I don't know. And I'm sure no one has an answer for it. He's indicated to me many times that in his capacity as a law enforcement person, he's handcuffed and taken hundreds, thousands of people, he says, into custody. He's never used extreme violence. He knows what to do. And that day, he cannot explain why they reacted that way.

THE COURT: That is a horrible thing.

MR. STAMPUR: It is a terrible thing, Judge. And I tell you that because Mr. Soborski has said to me many times, I'm ready to accept punishment for what I did with the drugs. I understand that. I broke the law. But I'll never be the same physically. And I would take so much more time if I could have my physical capabilities and my body back. And I said, well, it is what it is and life goes on.

And that's why this odyssey, his difference from all of the other codefendants I think -- from my perspective, obviously, and I'm somewhat prejudiced, is something for the Court to consider.

THE COURT: I hear you, and I do understand. And I am

taking it into account --

MR. STAMPUR: I understand.

THE COURT: -- in my consideration.

MR. STAMPUR: I understand, Judge. I appreciate it.

He has no one in the country, your Honor. I pointed it out. I've acted as best as I can as sort of intermediary. His family periodically will send it to me. I'll put it into commissary. He doesn't have -- he has no other context, so I'm his -- whatever, lifeline, so to speak.

And here he is. And all he wants to do is attempt to rehabilitate his knee, attempt to get his physical being back to whatever it will be, as best as it can be, and go home. And I think the Court — my lengthy submission I think speaks wonders of the other issues about him and his prior life. And when I say an aberration, it's with a capital A in this case. It doesn't in any way, shape or form justify why he continued.

So many times he said to me, I should have left, I should have left. And you know what? The reality is -- and I said it before, I really believe this: When he saw it was easy money, and when he said, just security, take a picture of the boat, he took a picture, Judge.

For what it's worth, he said, I was never committing violence on anyone. And, in fact, I'm telling you, Judge, the government knows, his codefendant didn't want any part of him. When they talked about the bonus, Vamvakias said, he's not part

of it because he -- I don't want to express -- he doesn't want anything to do with that. But here he is, Judge. He was surrounded by people who were doing bad things and potentially who were going to do worse things, and they did.

But lastly, even when he was in Thailand and in Africa and in the Bahamas, he stayed to himself. He was a real loner. I know he associated with those guys, but he really didn't -- he didn't feel comfortable. He didn't want anything really to do with them. I mean, that's sort of a contradiction in terms, but he recognized early on and told me that he didn't totally understand them. He didn't consider them to be professional. On the other hand, he went there and he accepted the money they gave him. And here he is, Judge.

I don't know what else I can say. I'm just trying to give you his picture and what really happened at those different locations. They were short-lived. It was in the Bahamas a few days, and he was in Africa a few days. And prior to that, he was in Thailand for a few days, and then they would go back home.

THE COURT: Yes, you've explained that earlier.

MR. STAMPUR: I know, Judge. I'm sorry for being repetitious. I got excited because -- anyway, I don't think I have anything further to say. If you have any questions of me, I'm more than willing to answer some.

THE COURT: You've been quite thorough here and in

your submission, Mr. Stampur.

MR. STAMPUR: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Lockard?

MR. LOCKARD: Your Honor, the government's remarks are going to be focused on the part of this case that we think is most important from a sentencing consideration, which is the nature and seriousness of the offense and the role that the defendant's personal history and characteristics play into the seriousness and the dangerousness of this particular offense and this type of offense.

Mr. Stampur said that the defendant approached this thinking it was any routine, ordinary international private security job. I don't think the record supports that assertion. In Mr. Soborski's initial e-mail to Joseph Hunter, who was the head of the security team, who was an individual who had been associated with the organization for many years, is an individual who had personally participated in and supervised acts of violence, including murders on behalf of the organization, when Mr. Soborski reached out to Mr. Hunter, he acknowledged that he had been referred by a friend of Mr. Hunter's who had been in the French foreign legion and was submitting his resume to Mr. Hunter.

He wasn't sending a resume to a multinational corporation. He wasn't sending a resume to a company that you can look up on the Internet. He was sending one to Joseph

Hunter, who was an international mercenary; who was somebody whose responsibilities and job function was to plan, recruit and supervise acts of violence.

THE COURT: Do you have any specific evidence indicating that Mr. Soborski was aware of Mr. Hunter's extensive history as a violent mercenary?

MR. LOCKARD: So we don't have the communications that Mr. Soborski had with Mr. Hunter's colleague from the French foreign legion, but here's what we do have: We have the fact that Mr. Soborski is the one who proactively sent his resume to Mr. Hunter. We have the fact that when Mr. Soborski arrived in Thailand, he was immediately told the nature of the organization he'd be working with. He was within the first two days advised by Mr. Hunter himself a lot of significant and disturbing facts about Mr. Hunter's personal history and his past work.

And he sat in meetings, both with Mr. Hunter and with the confidential sources, who were holding themselves out as cartel members, where he was advised individually, directly and repeatedly about the nature of the organization, the nature of the work, the violence likely involved in the work, the vast scope of the drug trafficking that would be involved. And he never flinched. He never batted an eye. In fact, he affirmatively verbally acknowledged his awareness of it and his interest in participating in it.

None of that is consistent with being taken by surprise by the nature of the organization. I can't say that he had full awareness of all that before he went in, but it is not credible or plausible to suppose that he thought this was an ordinary, legitimate job before he arrived, and right away acknowledged his interest in participating in the organization's activities.

He then participated in work on behalf of the organization not once or twice, several times, and in a way that shows the degree of involvement and commitment and really lack of — it's not a mistake, right? He regrets it now, I'm sure, but none of his actions were mistaken. He intentionally traveled to Thailand. He intentionally traveled to Mauritius. He intentionally traveled to the Bahamas. He intentionally traveled to Estonia. For a period of six or seven months, he trotted the globe to engage in work for this organization.

He did so in the company of other men that he knew were former military members like himself, from Germany and from the United States. He was physically present for the purpose of providing personal security at meetings that the confidential sources had with other real-life drug traffickers who were also investigative targets as they sat in Mauritius and discussed additional drug trafficking activities involving multi-hundred kilogram quantities of cocaine. He participated in countersurveillance of individuals who he knew -- because it

had been described to him by the confidential sources, men that he knew were involved in international weapons trafficking.

None of this is accidental. This is not a momentary lapse of judgment. This is a sustained, lengthy course of conduct with lots of intentional actions, affirmative actions on Mr. Soborski's part to participate in that.

I'm going to credit Mr. Stampur's explanation for why Mr. Soborski did it. It was easy money. We don't think that's particularly mitigating in the circumstance, because easy money is sort of the very reason why people participate in drug trafficking to begin with. It is the universal motivation for joining organizations like this, for participating in this kind of activity; because it can be very lucrative.

But that doesn't diminish how dangerous it is. It certainly doesn't diminish how dangerous it is for someone like Mr. Soborski, who was highly trained, who was highly qualified. I would say he is the most highly trained, highly qualified member of this team, short of Mr. Hunter himself, who had 20 years in the US Army.

But to take that kind of public trust and public responsibility and public investment, provide it to an individual for the purpose of providing security and safety for a nation and its citizens, to then take those skills and those resources and betray them and then turn them against the very principles that he had been trained to protect makes that

conduct, first, the moral reprehensibility reflected by the betrayal, but second, the dangerousness of it. International drug trafficking organizations are dangerous by definition.

Not only do these organizations spread the corrupting influence of illegal narcotics throughout the world, but they also spread corruption and violence.

And Mr. Soborski joined what he understood to be just that type of organization for the purpose of lending his training and his skills as a former member of the military, a former counterterrorism official, someone highly trained in the use of weapons and hand-to-hand combat, to lend those skills to that organization and support and promote its activities.

And so for all those reasons, the government submits that it's important that this sentence, like the sentences of Mr. Soborski's codefendants, reflect the nature and seriousness of that conduct in this offense.

MR. STAMPUR: May I be heard briefly, Judge, in response.

THE COURT: Very briefly.

MR. STAMPUR: I can repeat myself. When he went there, he did not know -- as the government has indicated, they have absolutely no evidence that he knew what was going on.

And, in fact, when Hunter meets for the very first time -- they have that evidence -- Hunter was explaining to him and to the other codefendants who he was and what this whole thing was

about. So their own evidence shows that everyone was then for the very first time finding out what was going on, because he didn't know what was going on until he got there. That's number one.

And we never denied that he's made these mistakes, but to generalize about worldwide drug trafficking is just not fair, because, I'll say it again, each case rises and falls on specific facts and the dynamic of what transpires at that time. So when he got there -- and I'm trying to give the Court the best picture I can -- and he saw what this thing was about -- and braggadocio is the word I use, because Hunter was talking about this and that. And he just listened, didn't say a word. So to throw that --

THE COURT: Mr. Stampur --

MR. STAMPUR: It's not fair.

THE COURT: Mr. Stampur, he stayed. He worked repeatedly for the organization. He didn't say, you aren't the kind of people I want to be with, you aren't the kind of people whose needs I want to help serve. He didn't leave.

MR. STAMPUR: That is true. I'm just trying to show the Court that -- yes, he did that --

THE COURT: I hear you, and I wanted to make sure that you hear me.

MR. STAMPUR: I want to tell you, though, the confidential sources constantly said for him, you're here for

I go with

security. You're here for security. And he stood there. 1 That's all he did. He stood there, and he got his money, and 2 3 that was the security. 4 He did take pictures of boats. They told him to go 5 out and take a picture of a boat. He did that. 6 THE COURT: I hear you. 7 MR. STAMPUR: You understand, Judge? THE COURT: Yes, I do. I do understand what you're 8 9 saying. Thank you. 10 Mr. Soborski, do you wish to speak on your own behalf before I decide on your sentence? 11 12 THE DEFENDANT: Initially I wanted to thank 13 Mr. Stampur for representing me. 14 (In English:) I'm really sorry. I speak Polish and English. Some people tell me better, I see. Okay. 15 months ago I plead guilty. One months ago before I go to 16 17 meeting --18 THE COURT: If you're going to speak in English, I need you to speak a lot slower. Probably even if you're 19 20 speaking in Polish, you have to speak slower, so that I can get 21 all of your words. 22 THE DEFENDANT: Twenty months ago I plead guilty for 23 providing security, okay, draft notification, how many notes,

Colombia cartel, yes. One month ago I plead quilty.

Mr. Stampur to taking responsibility with security --

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THE COURT: I think it's probably better if you do this in Polish and let the interpreter speak. Thank you.

THE DEFENDANT: Twenty months ago I pled guilty. I was in private security for the Columbian organization. One month before I pled guilty as my attorney, Mr. Stampur, we met with — together we met the prosecutor for the safety valve. I don't know how you call it, actually. I said, Mr. Prosecutor asked me — several questions of me regarding what my position in the group was. When he asked questions, I told him it was exactly what it was, how things were. That is true. I am the former antiterrorist senior in Poland. One can compare that to your Navy SEALs.

A dozen or so times here, the prosecutor asked the question, Mr. Soborski, so your experience and the skills are twice as much Hunter, Gogol, Filter and Vamvakias has. Why didn't you take this bonus job? I give the short response. I had the agreement with Mr. Hunter, but before that it was the jimmy rigger. I'm not interested in that kind of job. As far as narcotics are concerned, likewise, I was not interested in the gaining any profit from narcotics. My job was supposed to be security only. Maybe it is complicated. But for people who do that kind of work, it is not complicated.

Because my response is short. American company, Blackwater, back in 2006, Fallujah, there were 16 innocent people killed on the street. On the same day they were

transported back to the United States. They never faced the Iraqi court.

Back in 2009, I received a reply from the American company, I believe that was the Bridgestone. The question, are you interested in work in South America? And I asked, what was the nature of the job? And it's fighting guerrillas. I was not interested, because in Poland gorillas are perceived as the heroes, guerrillas.

Was also another thing. The prosecutor asked me, why didn't I leave the group? What's wrong — what wrong did I do? I was sitting all by myself in the villa, and they were bringing money to me every month. And what about my skills and the experience? No one saw what my skills are. And since, you know, taken a dozen or so pictures from an iPhone of this boat, you know, that does not count as the surveillance of the boat. To me doing surveillance, that means doing something when you're hidden and not doing something in broad daylight.

I would like to put this to an end, but there are a lot of things that I would like to say. But if I did that, you know, all of this was -- would be dragged out. This we can end this case here today, but this case in Estonia will still be open. And why? Because when I was arrested in Estonia, and the consul came to me, and he asked me, what was the basis for my arrest?

My response was that, well, it was my participation in

a group. And he told me that it was not. He said that the US government sent the information to the Polish media that I was the gun for hire and also that I profit from narcotics. And when he received the documents that I myself received from the Estonia document, it had these indictment papers. The indictment itself mentions narcotics only. And at that time, around that time, the Polish TV aired the documentary about me, about my history, about my career that I had in the special forces. And the Polish government was very upset because of the actions taken by the US government.

And the consul sent the letter to the American ambassador and also to the US Embassy. And the response from the Estonian government was that they were not doing such things. And there was no replies from US Embassy. So response is simple: Hence the ambassadors was not able to find out what happened about — in connection with my surgery when this emergency surgery was performed.

I myself also received no reply for seven months about that. My first day after arriving here to the United States — and as Mr. Stampur mentioned about that. And Mr. Stampur asked me what happened with me back in Estonia. What was it that was operated on? What happened? And the response from the prosecutor was very swift: During the arrest, Mr. Soborski lost his spleen and he was operated on.

I asked Mr. Stampur dozens of times, maybe thousands

of times, who was responsible for this — for my spleen, for my health issue? Because there will be an indictment against the Estonian government in connection with that. And the worst thing is that I received a copy of this report of investigation, and that was prepared by these DEA agents who were present in Estonia. And that report was prepared five days following my arrest. There is no mention of this. There is nothing. None of it says about what happened to Mr. Soborski.

THE COURT: Mr. Soborski, today my responsibility is to decide on your sentence for your conduct. And this criminal case is not the case about any potential claims against anyone else or any other government regarding the attack on you. And I have nothing to do with the diplomatic communications and the communications between the various agencies.

So I would like you to conclude your remarks by focusing on what you want me to know about you and what you want me to consider in sentencing you.

THE DEFENDANT: What else can I say? I agreed to be a security detail. And I was paid for the hours for providing security. But I became a drug dealer.

Your Honor, if you do read my whole life history and my resume, and you were able to see me before I got arrested, you would never be able to say that someone with this physical build would be a drug dealer. All my life, I spent all my life

with the carbine and the pistol, and when I worked for the government, the antiterrorist unit, later as a contractor.

That's all. Thank you.

THE COURT: We will take a break of five minutes while I will continue to reflect on what I heard, and then I will come out and explain and announce the sentence.

(Recess)

THE COURT: I reviewed carefully all of the submissions in advance of today's proceedings, and I have listened very carefully to everything that has been said here in court today.

I adopt the factual recitation that is set forth in the presentence report, with the changes that we discussed earlier on the record. The Court has discretion, taking into account the applicable statutory provisions in exercising its power under Section 3553(a) of Title 18 to determine the particular sentence to be imposed in each particular case. That law requires the Court to consider a number of specific factors and sentencing goals, which include the nature and circumstances of the offense; and the defendant's history and characteristics; the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, promote respect for the law and provide just punishment, deterrence and protection of the public, among other considerations.

The Court considers the types of sentences that are

available and the provisions of the sentencing guidelines, as well as the need to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct.

The law requires this Court to impose a sentence that is sufficient but not greater than necessary to comply with the statutory sentencing purposes.

As to the sentencing guidelines, I conclude that the applicable guideline offense level is 33, for the reasons that I explained earlier, and that the applicable criminal history category is I. Accordingly, the advisory guideline range for a custodial sentence is from 135 to 168 months of imprisonment. And I have used the November 2015 edition of the guidelines manual in making these determinations.

I have considered the question of whether there is an appropriate basis for a departure from the advisory range within the guideline system, and I find no grounds warranting a departure under the guidelines. I have, therefore, gone on to consider the full range of Section 3553(a) factors and all of the information that has been put before me in light of the Section 3553(a) factors and goals in determining the appropriate sentence.

As to the nature and circumstances of the offense,
Mr. Soborski's offense is a very serious one. Although in his
mind and by his specific conduct he limited his direct personal

activities to surveillance and countersurveillance activities that were not themselves necessarily that significant, he did this in aid of the protection and support of an organization that he understood was engaged in the illegal transport of hundreds of kilos of illegal drugs to the United States and that was involved in violence in the protection of its activities. He understood that the scope of work of the security team included violence and the opportunities for so-called bonus work. He believed and had every reason to believe at the time that the drug quantity that he was told was involved in the shipment destined for the United States was true.

And so his situation, although this was a sting operation, it was one that is characteristic of the purpose and efficaciousness of the sting operation. It is the means of identifying and incapacitating people who, like Mr. Soborski, have skills and willingness to facilitate major dangerous drug operations and potentially perpetrate violence. It is not a factor mitigating the seriousness of the crime to say that he was able to do what he did with relative little effort and obtain a lot of money for it. People are drawn into this activity and support and protect these sorts of organizations for lots of money. And sometimes they're able to do that without engaging in violence themselves, but the purpose of the activity and the effect of the activity is to put other lives

in danger; to perpetuate dangerous drug trafficking, corruption and threats to both people who are working lawfully in law enforcement and societies in general. And so Mr. Soborski's crime is a very serious one indeed.

The Court recognizes that his life before this criminal activity was one that was quite admirable. He had a distinguished career in the military. He was entrusted with important antiterrorism and protection detail work and worked in a counterterrorism capacity for many years. His country helped him obtain these skills, and he served his country faithfully. But he then turned those skills in aid of activity that was dangerous and illegal.

The Court recognizes that he is now in his 40s and that a lengthy custodial sentence will put him in his later 40s at a minimum by the time he is released. And the Court recognizes in this regard that statistically the risk of return to criminal activity decreases with age. And the Court also recognizes that the injuries that Mr. Soborski has sustained also make it less likely that he would have the same sorts of opportunities that he had before. And so this is a factor that the Court considers in fashioning a sentence.

The Court also recognizes that the conditions of Mr. Soborski's arrest and confinement, particularly the attack and conditions of confinement when he was in Estonia, were far harsher and injurious to Mr. Soborski than would be expected in

the United States, and that his arrest and history in custody have been much harder on him than the experience of a normal federal prisoner. And I will take those circumstances into account in fashioning his sentence.

A lengthy custodial sentence is required, however, particularly to deter others from succumbing to the temptation to earn easy money by protecting dangerous organizations with skills legitimately obtained through public service.

The Court also finds that a moderate variance will not work in an unwarranted disparity between Mr. Soborski's sentence and those of other similarly situated defendants.

And so having considered the seriousness of the offense, the need for deterrence and protection of the public, the severe injuries and medical complications that Mr. Soborski has suffered while in custody and continues to work to remediate and recover from the conditions of his confinement in Estonia, and his age, which is indicative of a reduced risk of recidivism, the Court finds that a downward variance from the guideline sentencing range is necessary to ensure that the sentence imposed is one that is reasonable within the meaning of the law, appropriate and no greater than necessary to satisfy the statutory purposes of sentencing.

The Court finds that Mr. Soborski is required to forfeit to the United States the proceeds of his criminal activity. And the amount of those proceeds will be quantified

in a subsequent court order. I will now state the sentence that I intend to impose.

Mr. Soborski, would you and Mr. Stampur please stand.

Mr. Soborski, it is the judgment of this Court that you are to serve 108 -- that is 1-0-8 -- months of imprisonment, to be followed by two years of supervised release. The standard conditions of supervision 1 through 13 as detailed in the sentencing guidelines manual will apply. These conditions will be announced specifically in the judgment that I file and will be explained to you by the probation department at the appropriate time.

You will also be subject to the following mandatory conditions: You must not commit another federal, state or local crime. You must not illegally possess a controlled substance. You must not possess a firearm or destructive device. You must refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. And you must submit to one drug testing within 15 days of placement on supervised release and at least two unscheduled drug tests thereafter, as directed by the probation officer. And you must cooperate in the collection of DNA, as directed by the authorities.

You must also meet the following special conditions:

You must submit your person, your residence, your place of
business, your vehicle and any property, computers, electronic
communications, data storage devices and/or other media under

your control to a search on the basis that the probation officer has reasonable suspicion that contraband or evidence of a violation of the conditions of release may be found. Any search must be conducted at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner. Failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation of supervised release. You must inform any other residents that the premises may be subject to search pursuant to this condition. You must obey the immigration laws and comply with the directives of the immigration authorities. And if you are released into the United States, you will be supervised by your district of residence.

In light of your financial circumstances, I will not impose a fine on you. I will order that you pay to the United States the mandatory special assessment of \$100, which is payable in quarterly installments of \$25 through the Bureau of Prisons inmate financial responsibility program. And I order that you forfeit to the United States the proceeds of your criminal activity to be quantified in a subsequent order.

I will recommend that the Bureau of Prisons credit the time that you spent in custody in Estonia from September 13th to April 2014 under -- sorry, September 2013 to April 2014 against this sentence.

I believe that this sentence is reasonable within the meaning of the law, sufficient, appropriate and no greater than necessary to satisfy the statutory purposes of sentencing,

which include punishment and deterrence. 1 Does either counsel know of any legal reason why this 2 3 sentence should not be imposed as stated? 4 MR. LOCKARD: No, your Honor. 5 MR. STAMPUR: No. May I make a comment? 6 THE COURT: First, I will say that the sentence as 7 stated is imposed. 8 Mr. Stampur? 9 MR. STAMPUR: His codefendant, Michael Filter, 10 received a sentence of 72 months, which is exactly analogous. 11 And actually, Filter was more involved than my client. 12 don't know if the Court remembers that. When the Court just 13 referenced that it shouldn't be a disparity between 14 codefendants or people in like scenarios, Filter received 72 15 months, and now the Court is actually giving my client more time than that when there is a distinctive difference between 16 17 the two of them. 18 THE COURT: It is not my recollection that Filter received 72 months. 19 20 MR. STAMPUR: Or was it 84? 21 THE COURT: I think it was 96.

MR. STAMPUR: Then I stand corrected. It was definitely less than 108.

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THE COURT: It was less than 108, and there are circumstances that, in the Court's judgment, warrant that

differential. 1 2 MR. STAMPUR: Could the Court expand on that? 3 THE COURT: Pardon? 4 MR. STAMPUR: Might the Court expand on that, since --5 THE COURT: No. 6 Mr. Soborski, I have something important to tell you 7 about your appeal rights. You have the right to appeal this sentence. If you are unable to pay the cost of an appeal, you 8 9 may apply for leave to appeal informa pauperis. At your 10 request, the Clerk of Court will file a notice of appeal for 11 you. Any notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days of the 12 judgment of conviction. So be certain to talk to Mr. Stampur 13 about this today. 14 Mr. Stampur, are there any particular recommendations 15 that you would request that I make to the Bureau of Prisons? MR. STAMPUR: I just request that the Court designate 16 17 Mr. Soborski to the northeast corridor. He asked me 18 specifically for Fort Dix as a possibility. 19

THE COURT: So I will recommend Fort Dix or other suitable facility in the northeast to facilitate communications with counsel. And should I say in connection with appeal or no?

MR. STAMPUR: I'm sorry?

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THE COURT: Should I say to facilitate communications with counsel --

1 MR. STAMPUR: On appeal, yes. 2 THE COURT: And appeal? 3 MR. STAMPUR: Yes. 4 THE COURT: I will make that recommendation. 5 Mr. Lockard, are there any remaining counts or 6 underlying indictments that need to be dismissed at this time? 7 MR. LOCKARD: Yes, your Honor. At this time the government moves to dismiss all open counts. 8 9 THE COURT: That application is granted. 10 Mr. Soborski, I just have a few more words, and I 11 thank you for listening. 12 The sentence that you've received today is a long one. 13 And I have done my best to explain why that is the case. I do 14 understand that you recognize and wish you hadn't taken the 15 steps that have brought you down this road. You're paying a very heavy price for them. But every choice that you make 16 17 going forward is your own. And it is up to you to make choices that are healthy and lawful and ones that will help you 18 continue to build the most solid foundation that you can build 19 20 for the remainder of your life. And I urge you to think in 21 those terms and do that every day, even as you're continuing to 22 serve the rest of this sentence. 23

You have a son who I'm sure you want to encourage to be on and stay on the right path for his life. And so think of your ability to be a good example for him and encourage him.

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And think of the people whose lives you've touched in a positive way and who love and admire you. You think of the letter from your sister and the letter from your former partner in this regard.

And so I encourage you to make choices that reflect the honor that you deserve as a person, that you should show yourself and that society should show you, and that you wish to show your family and your son. And that you learn from this very hard experience that easy money can have very, very serious consequences and end up having a very high price tag. And so I urge you to decide and promise yourself and promise your family, if you haven't already done so, that you'll never again do anything that could even put you at risk of going to prison.

I wish you a continued effective and full recovery from your injuries. And I wish you and your family continued strength and courage. And I do thank you for listening.

I thank Mr. Stampur for his work and Mr. Lockard for his. I will direct that counsel be provided with an amended copy of the presentence report and that a complete corrected copy be prepared for the Bureau of Prisons and the sentencing commission. All other copies must remain confidential. If an appeal is taken, counsel on appeal are to be permitted access to the report.

Counsel, is there anything further that we should take

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up together this afternoon?
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               MR. LOCKARD: Not from the government.
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               MR. STAMPUR: No, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: And is that a no, Mr. Stampur?
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               MR. STAMPUR: No.
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               THE COURT: All right. Thank you all. Keep well.
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               We are adjourned.
               (Adjourned)
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